

1—Michel Jacobs, well-known Washington artist, who is lecturing at the officers' training camp at Fort Meade on camouflage. 2—Belgian soldiers crossing one of the many canals in their country in a ferry barge. 3—American soldiers in France loading a train with their equipment. 4—F. Trubee Davidson, son of H. P. Davidson, national director of the Red Cross, who was seriously injured when his airplane fell into Long Island sound.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

**Food Control Bill, Giving the President Extraordinary Powers, Now Is Law.**

### GETTING AFTER PROFITEERS

**Government Predicts Record-Breaking Corn Crop—German and Russian Ministries Re-Formed—Elihu Root Returns With Confidence in the Russian Republic.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The senate last Wednesday adopted the conference report on the food control bill, the measure was signed by Speaker Clark and President Wilson, and is now the law of the land, a law conferring on the president tremendous powers over the food and fuel supplies of the country, and designed to protect the people from extortion. Sixty-six senators voted for the bill and seven against it. Those who persisted in their obstructionist tactics to the end were France, Gronna, Hollis, Hardwick, La Follette, Penrose and Reed. Sherman and Gore both were paired against the bill.

The law contains drastic prohibition provisions. Thirty days after the date of its approval it will be unlawful to use foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled beverages or to import distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and the president will be empowered to commander for military purposes distilled liquors now held in bond and to regulate or restrict the use of foods in the manufacture of wine and beer.

The senate also adopted the conference report on the food survey bill, designed to stimulate production and to give the country information on food resources, and thus the administration's food control program was at last completed.

**Coal Prices and Profits.** Coal prices are causing a great stir, especially in the Middle West, and in Illinois the state council of defense advised Governor Lowden to seize the mines because the operators would not sell at what was considered a reasonable profit. The governors and defense councils of 15 Middle West States were asked to meet in Chicago to confer on relief measures.

President Wilson last week made a personal visit to the federal trade commission and the department of justice to urge the hastening of action to curb high prices, and made it evident that he intends to do everything in his power to stop the exacting of exorbitant profits. The war industries board followed up this by announcing that American producers selling war necessities to America's allies would be permitted to make only reasonable profits, provided that the allies must reciprocate in selling to the United States and to one another. The president, moreover, has said that the prices to the public must be made the same as to the government.

**Record-Breaking Corn Crop.** Cheering news came out of the department of agriculture in the form of the August crop report, which indicates a corn crop of 3,191,000,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the country. The prospects improved during July to the extent of 66,000,000 bushels, and general rains over the corn belt since the reception of the data on which the report is based enhance still further the expectations of the farmers. The oats yield also will be a record breaker, but the report on wheat is a bit disappointing. The government already has under way a campaign for raising next season's crop of more than a billion bushels of wheat and 83,000,000 bushels of rye. The food control law authorizes the fixing of fair prices for wheat and the sale by the government to the

### PLENTY OF FOOD FOR PARIS

**Coal Also Will Be Abundant in the French Capital During Next Winter.**

Paris.—France has abandoned her proposed civil mobilization. The new move is taken to mean in many quarters that the Ribot government has the war situation so well in hand that it will not be necessary to draft French citizenry between the ages of sixteen and sixty for war work.

farmers of nitrate of soda from Chile to be used as fertilizer. Every state is asked to plant as large an acreage in wheat and rye as is possible without upsetting proper farm practice. The experts in Washington say that while fertilizer may be scarce, there will be no shortage of seed, farm machinery or transportation facilities.

On Thursday Provost Marshal General Crowder issued the regulations for calling the National army to the colors. The first 200,000 are to be called up to September 1 and sent to cantonment camps by September 5. The government wishes the first day of the mobilization appropriately celebrated throughout the country in order that the citizen soldiers may be fittingly honored.

**Some Antidraft Riots.** Taking the country as a whole, the exemption boards are having mighty little trouble in carrying out their duties in the drafting of the National army. Part of Oklahoma and some districts in the Southeast, however, are glaring exceptions to this rule. Serious riots have occurred and bands of draft resisters have armed themselves and taken to the woods. But they are being captured by the score and subjected to the proper punishment. Much of the trouble is stirred up by the "I. W. W.", and by certain anti-American publicists who argue constantly that American soldiers should not be sent abroad to fight, but should be kept at home to await the invading Germans after they have whipped the entente allies.

Among those arrested last week by the federal agents was Dr. Fritz Bergmeier, president of the Volks-Zeitung of St. Paul. On orders from Washington he was put in jail on charges of making disloyal utterances, to be held until President Wilson directs his release. He is an enemy alien.

Canada also is to have a drafted army, the Canadian conscription bill having been passed by the dominion parliament. Under its provisions 100,000 men between the ages of twenty and thirty-two years will be drafted, and it is the expectation of the authorities that they will be in training by autumn.

**German Ministry Changes.** Chancellor Michaelis remodeled the imperial and Prussian ministries to his desire, or that of his masters, but many changes aroused no semblance of enthusiasm in the empire. On the contrary, they are commented on by the liberal and radical press with distrust and dissatisfaction, and no one who has talked for publication has given them his approval. They offer no hope for parliamentarism or any other marked change in internal policies, and so far as can be seen, the war policy of Germany is not likely to be altered. Dr. Dietrich Kuehnemann, who has succeeded Zimmermann as foreign secretary, is supposed to be opposed to ruthless submarine warfare, but Dr. Helfferich is retained as the representative of the imperial chancellor, and as he is ambitious and powerful it is feared he will more than counterbalance Kuehnemann.

Germany's latest peace suggestions having met with the disdainful reception they deserved, it is unlikely that any more such proposals will emanate from the kaiser for some time. Seventy-eight professors of Bonn university have signed a petition urging the German government never to make an other peace offer.

**Root Has Confidence in Russia.** Premier Kerensky last week succeeded in completing his coalition cabinet and obtained the pledges of all factions that they would support him. He has promised many reforms, and also has assured Russia that discipline and authority must first be restored. That he and his colleagues will win out and that Russia will continue in the war until Germany is the confident assurance of Elihu Root who has just returned from his mission to Petrograd. The disorders there, he says, are not alarmingly serious and are not typical, and the loss of morale in the army he is sure is only temporary.

Already the resistance of the Russian troops to the advance of the Germans and Austrians in Galicia and Bukovina is stiffening, and though in general the retreat continued, it ceased to be a

War work will remain voluntary in France.

The dark economic cloud accompanied by sinister rumors of a bad winter to come, following the fuel shortage of 1916-17 also has been shunted to an inconspicuous place on the horizon. Paris has the word of the prefect of the Department of the Seine that the great metropolis will not feel the pinch of either hunger or cold during the coming winter. This official announcement that the coal supply is assured and that food supplies will be

plentiful. The conditions which caused Parisians to stand in line before food emporiums and coal yards will be forestalled, he declares, thereby emphasizing that France is suffering no great amount of worry over the ravages of German submarines.

Another piece of good news emanates from the ministry of commerce to the effect that Parisians will soon be supplied with "national footwear" and "national cloth" for clothing. This promises to be a real boon for modest purses.

European dispatches say that the high military authorities in France believe the war will last through the winter and spring, at least, and that the policy of the allies will be to hammer away at the Teutons lines continually and wear the enemy down as much as possible until America enters on the field in full strength. Then the advantage of numbers will be with them to so great extent that victory by force of arms will be in sight.

**American Troops to Russia?** Senator Lewis of Illinois declared last week that the next big contingent of American troops would be sent to Russia, which would be surprising in view of the fact that Russia now has under arms more men than she can handle effectively. The Sammies now in France are proving themselves quick pupils and have won the praise and admiration of the British and French officers who are instructing them in the methods of modern warfare. They are happy and eager to get into action but are waiting for American tobacco.

In England is another big contingent of American troops—made up mostly from the operating and construction divisions of American railways. They will be ready to rebuild and operate the roads in France and to fight, too, if necessary, and in preparation for this are receiving intensive training in a peaceful English valley.

The navy department has made another change of policy, dropping the construction of the small U-boat chasers and concentrating on the production of destroyers, which are to be turned out in great numbers. They seem to be the most efficient enemy of the submarine.

Argentina, dissatisfied with the progress of negotiations growing out of the sinking of the Argentine steamer Monte Protegido by a German submarine, has sent a peremptory note to Berlin, demanding a clear and final reply within a reasonable time. Liberia, which some time ago severed relations with the central powers, has now declared war against them. This, like the action of Siam, means that the diplomatic representatives of the small nations have made up their minds as to which group of belligerents will gain the ultimate victory. What perhaps has angered Argentina most is the recent discovery of an extensive German espionage system.

China, too, has decided to cast in her lot with the allies and the cabinet resolved to declare war on Germany and Austria-Hungary; the assistance of the great oriental nation is far from negligible.

During Saturday night and Sunday morning the French captured all the remaining trench elements taken by the Germans Wednesday night.

A German attack south of Ailles, on the Alsace front, was repulsed by General Petain's men. Berlin reports the re-use of French attacks in the region of Cerny on the same front.

Krankfort-on-the-Main, about 150 miles within the German lines at Verdun, has been bombarded by French aviators in reprisal for German raids against Nancy and the region north of Paris.

## NO GAMBLING IN WHEAT AND FLOUR

Hoover, If Necessary, May Seize Whole Harvest.

### TO ESTABLISH FAIR PRICES

Vigorous Prosecution Of All Persons Who Hold More Wheat Or Flour Than Needed In Normal Business Planned.

Washington.—Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, announced the plan for the control of wheat, flour and bread.

They are specific and comprehensive. They have been worked out fully in view of the disrupting and disturbing conditions of the European War and the part this country still has to play.

First. For the vigorous prosecution of all persons who hold more wheat or flour than is required in their normal business.

Second. For the maintenance of a fair price throughout the country by seizing, if necessary, the entire 1917 harvest and determining the cost to the consumer.

To Start September 1.

Third. For food administration agencies at the principal wheat terminals throughout the country.

Fourth. For the restriction of storage to 30 days unless special permit is given by the food administration.

Fifth. For the elimination of speculation by compelling all mills and elevators with more than 100 barrels daily capacity to take out a government license.

The minimum price of \$2 for wheat fixed by Congress does not become effective until next year, but the administration proposes to exercise a very thorough control over this year's crop through powers conferred under the Food and Export Control Bill.

The regulations will go into effect on September 1. Mr. Hoover believes that by rigid application of the regulations the price of wheat can be established throughout the year. With the price of wheat stabilized it is believed that the price of flour will conform, and thus a stabilized price of bread will be maintained.

### World War in Brief

Five Americans are prisoners on board a German submarine, the Navy Department believes. Four of these probably are the first prisoners of the American fighting force taken by the Germans.

The captain of the American steamer Campana and four members of the armed guard were taken from the steamer when she was sunk by a German submarine August 6, 140 miles west of Le Re, off the coast of France. Forty-seven survivors of the steamer, which was a Standard Oil tanker, have been landed safely.

Unfavorable weather is again hampering large scale operations in Flanders, but in Southern Moldavia the desperate fighting between the Russo-Romanians and the Teutons continues with increasing ferocity.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is using strong forces in an endeavor to break through the Entente line toward the railroad junction of Teutschlin.

The Russians and Roumanians are resisting valiantly the numerically superior enemy, but have been forced to give up, at least temporarily, their positions along the railroad line north of Fokshani.

A Russo-Roumanian retreat from the villages of Maraschett and Furtzei, on the Sereth River, is reported by Petrograd.

In counterattacks preceding their retreat, the Russians and Roumanians took 1,200 German prisoners.

Berlin says that Von Mackensen's troops withstood strong attacks and captured more than 6,700 prisoners as well as 18 cannon and 61 machine guns.

Around Ocna, northwest of Fokshani and near the Transylvanian border, there has been intense fighting, with the Teutons forcing a Roumanian retreat northward to Ocna.

As a counter-move to the Teuton offensive the Russians have assumed the initiative in an attack at the confluence of the Buzey and Sereth Rivers, southeast of Fokshani, and in the region of Galatz.

Part of the Teuton positions were captured by the Russians, who also took some prisoners, four cannon and eight machine guns.

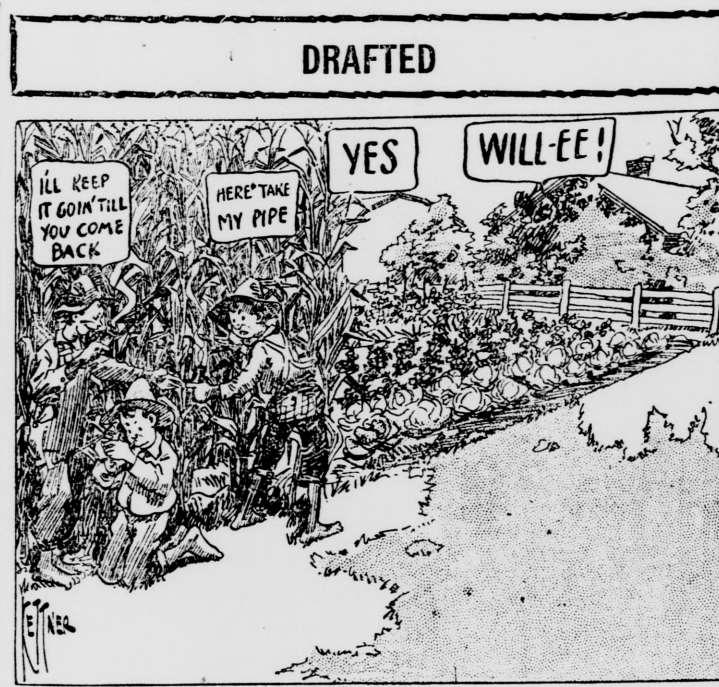
Elsewhere on the eastern front, in Northern Roumania, in Kukovina and on the Russo-Galician frontier there has been no marked activity.

The weather was wet and stormy in Flanders Saturday night and early Sunday and there was little infantry activity, but the artillery firing continues to be most intense. In an isolated action north of Lens the British gained possession of a mine crater from the Germans.

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## FOOD CONTROLLER WARNS GAMBLERS

Hoover to Make Every Effort to Correct Abuses.

### BIG STICK NOW READY

Administrator Says the Very Existence Of Corrective Powers Will Tend To Check Speculation and Price Inflation.

Washington.—The American government Friday assumed control of the country's food supply, with the signing by President Wilson of the Administration Food Survey and Regulatory Bills.

Formal announcement of Herbert Hoover's appointment as food administrator was made at the White House soon after the measures were approved, and Mr. Hoover set forth the aims of the food administration in a statement declaring its purpose will be to stabilize and not to disturb conditions.

Every effort will be made to correct price abuses made possible by abnormal times, Mr. Hoover said, but drastic measures will not be attempted until it is seen the purposes of the administration cannot be accomplished through constructive co-operation with food producing and distributing industries.

### Existence Of Power Enough.

The very existence of corrective powers, Mr. Hoover declares, will tend to check speculation and price inflation.

"The business men of the country, I am convinced," says Mr. Hoover's statement, "as a result of many hundreds of conferences with representatives of the great sources of food supply, realize their own patriotic obligation and the solemnity of the situation, and will fairly and generously co-operate in meeting the national emergency."

The two measures signed today give to the government sweeping war-time powers. The regulatory bill is designed to put food distribution under direct government supervision and a provision added as an amendment extends an even more drastic government control over coal and other fuels and authorizing government operation of mines. The survey bill is intended to encourage production and gives the government authority to keep up a continuous census of the amount of foodstuffs in the United States. It will be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

**Wheat Control First.** Both the food administration and the Agriculture Department have been ready since long before the bills were passed to go ahead with the work. The food administration has assembled a staff and already is enlisting the country's women in a household saving campaign. Meanwhile the Federal Trade Commission, authorized some time ago to conduct an investigation into food prices, with special reference to anti-trust law violations, is gathering information which it will turn over to the two agencies and to the Department of Justice.

The first move of the food administration will be to bring about changes in the system of distributing wheat and in the manufacture and sale of flour and bread. It will take up next the production of meat and dairy foods. The trade commission has investigators now in the flour mills and in the meat packing houses.

**CUBA TO HELP SAVE FOOD.** Official Will Discuss Conservation With Hoover In Washington.

New York.—The Republic of Cuba News Bureau announced that the matter of closer co-operation between the Cuban Government and the United States food administration officials during the war will be discussed in Washington this week at a conference between Capt. George Reno, of the Cuban Department of Agriculture, and Herbert C. Hoover.

**CHECK FOR \$96,111,111.** Largest Ever Drawn Is By Morgan & Co. To Canada.

New York.—A check for \$96,111,111, the largest ever recorded in the New York Clearing House, drawn by J. P. Morgan & Co., for the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, in a settlement of the \$100,000,000 loan recently floated for the Dominion by a syndicate headed by the Morgan House, was paid here by the Liberty National Bank.

**LARGEST POTATO CROP.** Will Reach 467,000,000 Bushels, Experts Estimate.

Washington.—The largest potato crop in the country's history is predicted by the Department of Agriculture. The crop will reach 467,000,000 bushels. Leon Estabrook, chief of the Crop Estimates Bureau, estimated the figure is 100,000,000 bushels above the average crops of the last five years. The department expects this excess to offset the wheat shortage, estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

## RUSSIA NOT IN NEED OF U. S. TROOPS

But One Commissioner Favors Sending Them.

### ALL THE REST DISSAPPROVE

Organization and Encouragement, Not Men, Russia's Needs, In the Opinion Of a Majority Of the Commissioners.

Washington.—Emphatic disapproval of the suggestion that American troops be sent to the eastern front was brought home by all except one of the members of the American mission to Russia.

It was authoritatively stated that Charles Edward Russell is the only commissioner who believes it desirable to put soldiers from the United States in Russia and that the others are convinced that their presence would be detrimental rather than helpful to the armies of the new democracy.

Elihu Root and his associates on the mission lunched with Secretary Lansing and told him more of their experiences and conclusions. Their written report, submitted to President Wilson, probably will not be made public.

Organization and encouragement, and not men, it was explained, are Russia's needs in the opinion of the majority of the commissioners.

### Ten Million Under Arms.

With 10,000,000 men under arms, they think Russia requires no more soldiers, particularly she does not need a few thousand strange soldiers, speaking an unfamiliar tongue, drawing better pay and eating better food than her own men. As an aid to actual fighting, it was pointed out, the small number of American troops that could be maintained in Russia would be of little or no value.

Lending assistance to the men now in the field rather than putting more men there to drain the already scant supplies is the duty of this country, the commissioners feel. Rolling stock for the railroads to carry supplies and equipment to the native soldiers and the supplies themselves are the real requirements and they will grow. Both Russia and Roumanian forces will need supplies and equipment worse next winter than they do today, and, of course, the transportation problems then will be greater also.

**Agitators Hired By Germans.** Of the greatest importance the commissioners say is constant encouragement from citizens and the newspapers of the United States. Anti-American propagandists, headed by former residents of this country and now financed by German money, are seeking to paint Americans in the blackest shade and thus discourage Russians from accepting their good offices.

The story of the origin of this extraordinary propaganda is vouched for by every member of the commission. Shortly after the outbreak of the revolution, it is declared, the propagandists, composed chiefly of Socialists favorable to abolishing all present forms of government and establishing without delay rule by the brotherhood of man, returned to their native land and began bating the United States and its people. Germans, quick to see the advantage of controlling these agitators, began supplying them with money, and today, flush with wealth, they are going through Russia spreading the most vicious canards.

**COAL TO BE LOWER.** Agreement That Will Bring Immediate Reduction.

Chicago.—An agreement which will result in an immediate reduction in the price of coal was reached by the Illinois coal operators after a four-hour conference with Governor Lowden. The announcement was made by Sam'l Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense.

**PERU REJECTS GERMAN OFFER.** Declines To Have Lorton Case Adjudicated, Demands Indemnity.

Lima, Peru.—The German Government has offered to submit the circumstances of the sinking of the Peruvian bark Lorton to a prize court for adjudication. The Peruvian Government refused the offer, declaring that the sinking of the Lorton was unjustified, and insisting that the German Government pay for damages and make an indemnity.

## CALL 200,000 ON SEPTEMBER 1

One-third of Selective Draft Men Must Be Ready Then.

### GOVERNORS ARE SO NOTIFIED

Will Bring Strength Of Regular Army Up To 1,000,000—Exemption To Be Denied Men Whose Relatives Will Support Dependents.

Washington.—The first one-third of the quota of 687,000 men drafted for Army service under the Selective Bill, will be called to the colors September 1, and sent to training camps between September 1 and September 5. This information has been communicated to the governors of all states by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

More than 200,000 men of the selective draft forces will be called to the colors September 1, to go immediately to their divisional training camps. This will bring the strength of the United States Army on that date up to practically 1,000,000 men.

Brigadier General Crowder, provost marshal general, dispatched the following telegram to the governors of the states cautioning them to make certain that the first one-third of their quota of the first increment of registered men is ready in time:

"New regulations governing mobilization and the certification of men from district boards to adjutant general will be mailed to you. In the meantime, local boards should certify to district boards daily those who have been called and who have not been exempted or discharged either because they failed to file any claim or because their claim had been decided adversely."

"Strict compliance with this rule is necessary since, on September 1, the War Department will call for not to exceed one-third of the quota from each state to be entrained for mobilization camps between September 1 and September 5. Unless we wish to be put in a position of not furnishing men as fast as the War Department is ready to receive them, each state should have accumulated by September 1 a minimum of one-third of its quota not exempted or discharged. This can only be attained if local boards certify these lists up with great expedition."

### MAY DELAY CALL TO COLORS.

Labor Day Looms Up As Obstacle To Mobilization.

Washington.—The date for calling the first increment of 200,000 men into the ranks of the national army may be changed from September 1 to 4. September 1 is followed by Sunday and Labor Day, and because of the heavy railroad traffic at that time, due to holiday excursions, draft officials fear the work of transporting the men to cantonments might be interfered with seriously.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder said, however, that if assurances can be had that troop transportation can be handled without delay during the holiday period a change in dates will not be required.

### PORTUGUESE SOLONS FOR WAR.

Vote Confidence In Government's Preparation For Hostilities.

Lisbon, Portugal.—An order of the day has been adopted by the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies expressing confidence in the Government's decision to have Portugal participate in the war on the side of the Entente Allies and also in sending greetings to the Portuguese soldiers and sailors as well as to those in the Entente Allied armies. Germany declared war on Portugal on March 9, 1916, following the seizure by the Lisbon authorities of German vessels in Portuguese harbors.

### LUMBER MUST GO STRAIGHT.

Hauling It Around Robin Hood's Barn Held Unlawful.

Washington.—In a tentative order the Interstate Commerce Commission held it unlawful for railroads and their connecting tap lines in lumber districts to arrange for the movement of lumber by a circuitous route, collecting in this way extra hauling charges. The commission held that any charge exceeding \$2 or \$3 per car to cover switching charge, would be unlawful, and that charges for haulage must be made on the basis of the most direct route.

### CHINAMAN IN DRAFT ARMY.

Is First Friendly Alien To Waive Exemption and Volunteer.

New York.—Loo Lee, a native of China, is the first friendly alien, so far as is known, to waive exemption in the draft. Lee appeared before the board of district five, in Jersey City, and after having passed the physical examination was asked whether he would claim exemption. "No, sir," he said, "I am ready to go and fight whenever the country needs me."

### PERU REJECTS GERMAN OFFER.

Declines To Have Lorton Case Adjudicated, Demands Indemnity.

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## THE GIRL WHO HAD NO GOD

By  
Mary Roberts Rinehart

### BORODAY, THE RUSSIAN, HAS AN UNCOMFORTABLE INTERVIEW WITH THE POLICE CHIEF.

**Synopsis**—For years old Hilary Kingston lived with his daughter, Elinor, in a beautiful home on a hill in the suburban village of Woffingham. The neighbors knew nothing about the establishment, except that the father was quite wealthy, and the daughter very good looking and gentle. In reality Kingston was head of an anarchist band, composed of Huff, Boroday, Talbot and Lethbridge, that robbed the rich and gave to the poor and oppressed. One day Old Hilary was shot dead, and the course of life changed abruptly for his daughter. The Rev. Mr. Ward, a young bachelor, began to take an uncommon interest in Elinor.

#### CHAPTER III—Continued.

Ward had risen. He towered far above Elinor. Because of his heavy shoulders, he never looked his full height. Boroday, in the corridor, stole a moment from his anxieties to find the young clergyman every inch of a man, and to throw him the grudging admiration of defeated middle-age for youth and vibrant life.

"Then I shall not send for the doctor?"

"Please, no."

"Is there anything at all that I can do?"

"Do the—the police know about this?"

"Surely. I suppose you have been told what happened."

"They will tell me nothing."

"There was a car coming up the hill. That would be it. Boroday eased his aching arm. He did not dare a sling, but the hand was thrust in the pocket of his coat. If only the hemorrhage did not start again! He braced himself and watched."

"It was a robbery, you know that?"

"Ward, in the library. He picked his words carefully. 'As I got the story, a taxicab on its way to the bank was held up near the Record office. Your father had stepped to the curb to hail the taxi, and it happened then, a—stray bullet from one of the bandits' guns."

Boroday, eyes on the car, heard the statement, and, with the chief coming up the steps from the road to the garden, took the time to repudiate it.

"Pardon?" he said. "It was not a weapon in the hands of the bandits. It was the revolver of the bank messenger."

Ward turned in surprise. Boroday's eyes were fixed on Elinor's, with reassurance in their depths. The assistant rector was not subtle, but he had a curious feeling of something behind all this. He was uncomfortable.

"I trust," he said earnestly, "that these various outrages will be at an end now. Surely the police—"

"Possibly." The anarchist's gaze wandered to the garden, where even then the chief was making his way toward the house. "Of course, these bandits are trained men of unusual intelligence. If the police were of intelligence to cope with them—"

"Yes?"

"They would not be on the force, at meager salaries and petty graft. They would be—"

"bandits themselves, very possibly."

Ward left after that—left with an uncomfortable feeling of having got nowhere. He was convinced of one thing, death, which for him was an open gateway, was for this girl a closed and fastened door. And he knew something else. No other woman had ever so profoundly impressed him as this girl who without hope in her grief met it with a high head and courageous eyes.

He felt a certain comfort in one thing. Elinor had made a concession, and Hilary Kingston, lavish giver to the parish poor, was to be buried from Saint Jude's.

The chief met Mr. Ward on the terrace and took off his hat. Boroday, in the dim hall, felt a certain sense of content. Nothing could have been more suspicious, could have set his stage better for his little drama, than the presence of the young clergyman. The whole scene gained tone, decorum.

The chief's visit was short. They had followed the bandits' car and lost it, and finding himself in the neighborhood—

"Be assured," he said to Elinor, in his best manner, "that we'll not rest until this thing is cleared up. The community—"

"the community"—he cleared his throat—"the community will not lose one of its best citizens without a violent protest."

With the coroner he went up the stairs and into old Hilary's room. The chief glanced about while the hasty examination was being made.

"Nice room," he said. "But a jolly lot of good it does the old gentleman now! Nice little girl downstairs, too. I've seen that chap in the hall some where."

The coroner drew the sheet over old Hilary's peaceful face.

"The preacher? They all look alike. It's the vest and the collar."

"The other man, with the accent. German, I take it, or—Russian."

Boroday was waiting for them at the foot of the staircase. In the li-

brary was a tray, with drinks and sandwiches. The shades had been lowered.

"The chief ate and drank. And as often as he raised his glass he looked at the Russian over it. At last:

"Haven't we met somewhere, Mr. Boroday?"

"Boroday. I rather think not."

"You remind me of someone—I'll place you, or the person you resemble, pretty soon. I have a slow mind. It's like an Alredale dog; it's a long time getting started, but when it begins it hangs on like the devil."

The drinks were cold, and the house cool. The prospect of starting out in the heat and dust did not allure the two men. Sitting there at his ease, the chief ran over the points of the outrage.

"In several ways," he observed comfortably, the affair resembles one that happened in St. Louis several years ago. There's the same quality of audacity—and there are other things."

Quite suddenly a light came into his eyes.

"Ah!" he said, bending forward toward Boroday. "I told you I'd get it. It was in St. Louis I saw you."

Their glances clashed, the chief's intent, the Russian's cool, amused.

"The dog," said Boroday, "holds on well, but to the wrong throat."

"You have never been in St. Louis?"

"Never."

#### CHAPTER IV.

Elinor lived alone after the funeral. Henriette, who had now a chance to practice her favorite vice of thrift, was for sending away the other servants.

"I can manage," she said. "For all you eat—"

But Elinor protested.

"I shall want to keep up the Saturday dinners. Let things stay as they are for a time."

It had been old Hilary's custom to have such members of the band as were available dine with him of a Saturday.

Henriette raised her hands.

"Things are changed," she cried. "You are alone here now. To have those four men—"

"That is better than having one man, Henriette."

So Elinor had her way. The Saturday dinners were resumed early in September. Boroday coming with infinite cunning from his cheap boarding house in the South side, Talbot and Lethbridge from the bachelor apartment they rented together. Walter Huff was late.

"I had to be careful," he told Boroday, aside. "They've got wind of something. I don't know what. My room was searched today."

Boroday swore through his beard.

"Then why did you come here?" he demanded. Young Huff laughed, glanced at Elinor, and back impudently at the Russian.

"You know why I came," he said, in high good humor. "But I was careful. It's all right."

Old Hilary's chair had been placed by Elinor's order. She had borne up

the chair, and it was now a part of the furniture.

"I don't want to be your friend, Elinor. I want to be much more."

She was rather shocked at first. She stood, looking up at him, her lips slightly parted.

"I love you. I want you to marry me, dear."

There was no doubt of the boy's sincerity. It rang true. He stood with his arms out, and after a moment she went into them. Except for the father who was gone, this was the first love that had come into her life. She took it hungrily. In the starlight she held up her lips like a child for his kiss....

Elinor, the Beautiful, finds so late in an ardent love affair, but her life is complicated by circumstances of appalling proportions.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CLOTH SHOES MAY BE WORN

Use of Leather Only a Habit, Declares Manufacturer, and Other Materials Are Available.

Leather shoes are merely a habit, says a large manufacturer of shoes, and we should accustom ourselves to wearing cloth ones. They will not last so long, but they will be so cheap that we can afford new ones with great frequency. Semicleth shoes have made some headway in the last few years, notwithstanding the defect soon discovered that a cloth upper does not "keep its shape" as well as leather, but it is infinitely more comfortable and a cloth "lower" several hundred per cent more.

Our grandfathers, with their corns and toes, made so by the cowhide boots of early youth, found blessed relief in their elder years in galsters. The galsters of our granddads may return.

There are now more and better materials for making shoes of other substances than leather than there ever were. The canvas shoe has found favor, though confined too strictly to white. The canvas shoe of all shades would be more in demand if its price were not too nearly that of the leather one; but more pliant and inexpensive materials than canvas should be easily found.

What we want is a shade of shoe for every summer suit, even an individual pair of suspenders for each suit. Luxury does not necessarily lie in leather. Swells may have their shoe cabinets, as well as their necktie cabinets, where in scores of silken beauties hang suspended for daily choice. The five-foot shelf of shoes may be a crying need.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Aerial Postal Service.

Plans are now on foot in Europe to utilize for postal service after the war, a great number of the airplanes which the various nations have acquired for military purposes, as well as the services of the many skilled aviators who have been trained since the war began. In France, a large civilian committee, of which M. d'Aubigny of the chamber of deputies is chairman, has had this subject under consideration since the first of the year. Similar plans are being discussed in Spain, and the Spanish minister of posts has begun negotiations with a view to securing some of the surplus aircraft of France for use in the Spanish postal service.—Scientific American.

Dutiful.

Our idea of a dutiful daughter crystallized into this form yesterday when we saw a blooming young matron of this neighborhood stand by with an air of quiet resignation and exemplary patience while her mother did undoubtedly kindly intended things to the baby.—Columbus (O.) Journal.

Jewels and send them abroad. It was risky, but it could be done. But this outrageous arrangement that had been suggested—

"What we are, we are by choice," he finished. "You have never had a choice, and now it is given to you. For God's sake, child, go away now, while you may."

Elinor's reply, when it came, was unanswerable.

"Where could I go? I know in all the world only you four, and old Henriette, and a governess of mine who has gone into a convent in France. I shall stay here with you all."

So it was settled.

That was an eventful evening, with Elinor, misty-eyed, moving into her father's chair at the table, and the band swearing the simple oath of allegiance which held them together. And when they had moved from the dining room, Walter Huff, following Elinor out onto the terrace, told her he loved her.

The starlight above, and those near stars that outlined the streets below, threw a soft radiance over her. She was dressed in white; old Hilary had disliked mourning garments. Elinor was looking down into the village. The great spire of Saint Jude's towered above the town. Huff, young and ardent, thrilled to the girl's presence close beside him.

"You are very aloof tonight," he said. She smiled up at him.

"Not that surely. I was only thinking."

"Of what?"

"Of different things—of the people down there in their houses—their lives, the things they believe; we think they are narrow, but I wonder, after all, if you and I, who believe none of those things, are not the narrow ones."

Huff was not subtle. Possibly he would not have understood, had not the Saint Jude's chimes rung just then.

"Symbols like that seem to mean so much to them," said Elinor, and fell silent.

In the warm silence, Huff felt for and found her hand.

"All this time, when I couldn't see you," he said unsteadily, "I've been thinking of you here alone, and in trouble. Sometimes I thought I couldn't stand it, that I'd have to come out and see you, if only for five minutes."

"I have always been more or less lonely. Sometimes I think if I had been sent away to school, had known other girls, it would have been better. I have never had any friends—except you, and the others."

Huff released her hand and faced her.

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## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR AUGUST 19

#### FINDING THE BOOK OF THE LAW.

LESSON TEXT.—II Chronicles 34:14-22.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—I will not forget thy word.—Psa. 119:16.

I. The Book of the Law Found (vv. 14-17), 1. The occasion (v. 14). It was found while the work of repairing the temple was going on. At what part in the temple we do not know; perhaps in the treasure house, for it was found while bringing out the money to pay for the repairs. Perhaps this was in or near the ark for the law was usually kept in or by the ark.

2. By whom (v. 14). Hilkiah, the high priest, was the finder. It is strange that the high priest was ignorant of the place where the law was found. It is a sad comment upon the moral and spiritual condition of priests and kings, since they were appointed guardians of God's law. It is, however, always true that when one does not want to have his life ordered by the Bible he will put it out of his sight. The disappearance of the Bible from our homes, and the neglect of it in our study, is a certain sign of evil in our lives.

Be assured, however, that though the law of the Lord be removed from our sight it shall sooner or later come before us to judge us. God has declared that his Word shall not return unto him void, but shall accomplish that whereunto it hath been sent.

3. Its disposition (v. 16). Hilkiah gave the law to Shaphan the scribe, who delivered it to the king along with his report as to the disposition of the law which had been collected.

II. The Book of the Law Read (vv. 18, 29, 30). 1. To the king (v. 18). This was a most impressive scene, the king listening to the reading of the law of God. It was the proper thing to do, for those appointed by God to rule over the people should be anxious to know the will of God concerning them. The pious king, believing in it as God's Word, was anxious to know God's thought concerning the nation. His interest became intense, as he was made conscious of the apostasy of his people from God's law. His chief anxiety was to know what was God's purpose as to the nation in view of their idolatry. It is a sensible thing to make oneself intelligent as to his responsibilities, even to know what judgments shall befall those who have turned from God. One should know the worst while there is time yet to escape his wrath, for repentance is the only door of escape from perdition.

2. To the people (vv. 29, 30). At the direction of the king the priests, elders and all the people were called together to hear God's Word read. This was as it ever should be. People have a right to hear what God has to say to them as well as the king. To keep the people ignorant of the Word of the Lord is a great crime. The crying need of the age, with all its boasted knowledge, fine church equipment and cultured ministry, is for the Word of God to be brought to the ears of the people.

III. The Effect of the Reading of the Law (vv. 20-28; 31-33). When God's Word is intelligently read and understood there is bound to be an impression made.

1. The king rent his clothes (v. 19). The man who will honestly listen to the reading of God's Word will be brought to his knees, for he will be convicted of sin, and will take the place of self-abasement before the Lord. The king first saw his own sins and confessed them. It is a good sign when one sees his own shortcomings and failures, and not primarily those of others.

2. The king made inquiry of the Lord through Huldah the prophetess (vv. 22-28). His supreme motive in this inquiry was to find out whether there was some way to avert the awful judgments which were impending, as set forth in the Word of God. After all, the human heart instinctively turns from threatened woe to inquire whether there is not a way of escape. Alongside of the flaming, thundering Sinai, the Levitical system of offerings, law and grace are not far removed. The law becomes our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ. Through Huldah the message came that God had taken account of all their sins and that judgment must fall, but Josiah would be spared the sight of all God's visitation of wrath. The penitence of the king turned aside God's wrath from himself, but the nation would be obliged to suffer for its awful apostasy.

3. The king made a covenant (vv. 31, 32). This was to the effect that he would walk in the commandments of the Lord. He also made the people stand to this covenant. He no doubt acted from the sincerity of his heart.

4. Further reforms (v. 33). Josiah now reached out as far as the national boundaries, took away their abominations and made Israel to serve the Lord their God. The fact that the book of the law was found implies that it had been lost. The way it had been lost is not definitely set forth, but numerous ways may be suggested. The Bible is a lost book to many professing Christians today, maybe through lack of interest in it, willful neglect or neglect through the stress of life's business and pleasures. May we not each one inquire as to whether our Bibles are lost?

The Same Thing.

"Mamma," said five-year-old Paul, "is there a country of Lard and what kind of a flag has it?" "No, there isn't," said his mother. He thought a minute and said: "Mamma, it wasn't Lard at all; it was Greece."

Kite Fencing.

Little Japanese boys dip the ten feet of their kite strings next the kite in glue and then in broken glass. When this is dry it forms a razor with which they attempt to cut the strings of each other's kites.

## DAIRY FACTS

### PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF SCOURS

Feeding From Dirty Pails or Giving Rations Unhardened Stomachs Cannot Properly Digest.

Those who raise young calves by hand know that scours is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, source of loss. Dr. C. C. Lipp, veterinarian at the South Dakota college, says feeding from dirty pails, or feeding rations the unhardened stomachs of the young calves cannot digest, are the two main causes from which this trouble may arise.

The milk pails cannot be kept too clean. Scrupulous care must be observed if the feed pails are not to be the source of scours. Washing after each feeding with cold water is not enough; a thorough scalding at least once a day is essential and exposure to bright sunlight on every clear day will not come amiss. Bacteria are little things, but the way they live and multiply is remarkable, and the damage they can do when they get started assumes mighty proportions.

When the feed is hard to digest and the first evidence of stomach disorders appear, a dose of physic is the best cure. A few tablespoonfuls of castor oil or an equal amount of salts will remove the offending food and restore the system to working order again.

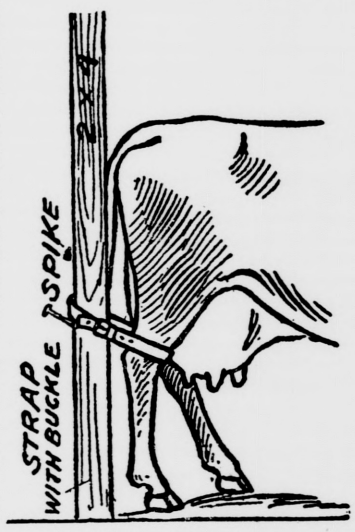
A 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde has also been found to be an effective preventive of scours. One tablespoonful of formalin is diluted in one pint of water. A spoonful or two of the solution may then be added to the calf's milk as many times a day and as long as conditions demand.

### PREVENT COW FROM KICKING

Method Shown in Illustration Is Easy and Safe—Leg Tied by Means of Strong Strap.

(By E. ESCH.)

I had a heifer which persisted in kicking and struggling until it was simply impossible to milk her. A neighbor told me about the strap method and I adopted it at once. It is



Holding Cow's Leg.

easy and safe and worked just fine. In a little while the heifer would stand without the strap.

A very good method to cure a cow from kicking and to teach her to stand still while milking is to fasten a 2-by-4 timber securely to the floor and ceiling just back of the cow, then have a good, strong strap, with a buckle, pass around her hind right leg and then around the 2-by-4 and draw up tight and buckle it. Drive a spike in the 2-by-4 part way to keep the strap from slipping down when the cow struggles to get her leg free.

### SPEED OF STEAM SEPARATOR

Farmers Should Be Careful to Follow Directions Given by Manufacturers of Machine.

Some tests conducted by the Indiana station show that much cream may be lost by not running the cream separator the proper number of revolutions. Farmers should be particular about following directions of the several makes of separators. It has been estimated that over 95 per cent of the dairymen turn their machines too slowly. The question of speed, therefore, becomes one of much importance, and dairymen should look after this feature of milk and cream handling with as much carefulness as they do any other detail of milk handling.

### PREVENTING HORNS ON CALF

When Animal Is Week or Two Old Rub Caustic Potash on Little Nubs—Protect From Rain.

(North Dakota Experiment Station.)  
Horns can be prevented from growing on a calf by rubbing caustic potash on the little nubs that develop into horns. A good time to do this is when the calf is a week or two old. Wrap one end of the stick of caustic in paper to protect the fingers, moisten the other and rub on the nubs. Be careful that it does not run down the face and into the eyes. Removing the hair helps. Make three applications, allowing it to dry between each application. The calf should be protected from rain to keep the caustic from spreading.

Dairy Herd Essentials.  
Salt, shade and water are essential to the development of a dairy herd. Stagnant water is unfit for the stock. Drain the marshes and ponds or fence the cattle away from them.

Cutting Down the Feed of the calf or colt is cutting down the profits of the owner.

Don't Mix Cream.  
Never mix warm and cold cream, or sweet and slightly tainted cream.

## GREAT WAR CROP OF APPLES FOR PEOPLE OF THE NATION SOON

It Will Equal Two Bushels for Every Person in the Country.

Special Efforts Will Be Made to Handle Fruit Without Any Loss—May Find Help Shortage in Some Places—Staples to Allies.

In order that we may help win the war against autocracy, Americans must do everything possible to furnish sufficient food to help our fighting allies. We must eat more perishable and semipermanent food at home in order that the staple articles, such as wheat, may be sent abroad in great amounts. In a couple of weeks we will begin harvesting apples all over the country. This is a war crop. It will amount to two bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. The motto this year is: "Eat an apple and send a biscuit."

War conditions also confront the apple growers, for there is a scarcity of pickers, and careful preparations must now be made to see that this crop is all safely harvested and put into storage. Now is the time to begin organizing picking crews in every apple growing section. A survey of the situation shows that the farmer will need co-operation from business men in the towns and cities round about at which he trades, and which have just as great an interest in this crop as the farmer himself. This is emergency organization work to be taken up immediately by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, state and county councils of defense, and business men generally.

The labor supply to harvest this crop exists right in the cities adjacent to the apple orchards in most cases, but the draft and demands of factories and railroads for labor have disturbed the normal supply of workers upon which the farmer usually draws, and it is necessary to recruit new kinds of workers. People who have never regarded themselves as apple pickers may this year be asked to go to the orchards and help get in the crop for patriotic reasons.

The organization work should take the form of an immediate survey of labor resources to see where a picking force is to be recruited. Stores and factories can often release clerks and workmen for this service if notified in time. Families who would like a week or two of vacation in the country with light, healthy outdoor work at satisfactory wages, may also be induced to join the picking army. It has been suggested that the schools might be opened later this year so that boys and girls can be sent to the orchards, but this will not be necessary in all cases. One very good source of pickers can be found among the women's organizations of this country, which are all keenly interested in helping in any practical patriotic work.



## STATE AND PENINSULA

In Washington, D. C., women are operating taxicabs.

The Liberty Brand Canning Co., at Dover, packed nearly 100,000 cans of peas.

Lieutenant Commander Wilcox succeeds Commander Farwell at the naval base at Lewes.

The Laurel Philharmonic Orchestra has been formed with William C. Oearne as leader.

An unusually large number of quail are seen this season in driving the country roads in Maryland.

Delaware was largely represented at the second officers' training camp which opened at Fort Myer, August 15.

State Commissioner of Education Spaid has moved to Dover, and will have permanent headquarters in the State House.

The Sussex County Commissioners have ordered that as fast as possible concrete bridges shall replace the present wooden structures in the county.

A number of improvements are under way at the Elkton pulp works. A new steam boiler is being installed, and a new stable and large store room will be built.

The Government Employment Bureau in Wilmington, has been directed to do its utmost to furnish help to the canners of Delaware who are badly in need of labor.

Miss Lulu N. Biddison of the Maryland Agricultural College has been appointed home demonstration agent for Cecil county and will enter upon her duties next week.

Plans have been made for the longest suspension bridge in the world to be built across the Delaware river 150 feet above Arch Street, Philadelphia, and to cost \$8,000,000.

It is said that a movement is on foot in this county to form an organization to buy up all available Sussex county land, either farm or building lots, to hold it for higher prices.

Wilmington Street and Sewer Directors have amended the new market regulations by moving the hucksters from the southerly side of Fourth street and giving this location to the truckers.

Chicken thieves are again at work in the lower section of Cecil county and losses of hundreds of chickens have been reported to the county authorities. The thieves are supposed to be organized.

The work of the new telephone exchange building at the corner of Bridge and High streets, Elkton, is being pushed ahead rapidly. It is said the contractors expect to complete it by September 1.

In reply to a communication from Socialists, suggesting that Wilmington build storage houses to take care of the large potato crop Mayor Lawson has stated that the city has no funds for such work.

One of the many recent additions to the medical institutions of Philadelphia is the private hospital which Robert A. Patterson, M. D., has just opened at 2032 Spring Garden Street, for the treatment of cancer by the Patterson method.

Grace Marshall, who was imprisoned by her parents several years and who when released last year, was a living skeleton, without the power of speech, has been sent by the Commissioners of Talbot County, Md., to the State Insane Hospital at Cambridge.

Newark, Del., has a curfew law. The resolution provides that it shall be unlawful for any child under 14 years of age to be out on the streets after 9:30 o'clock at night unless with a parent or guardian and also provides for a small fine for violations.

Charles H. LeFevre, Esq., Rev. G. S. Williams and Rev. Thos. G. Hill, of Smyrna, have been appointed to make four minute talks in moving picture theaters and other places of public assembly on subjects assigned by the Government relative to the war.

White potatoes promise 452,000,000 bushels as against 285,000,000 in 1916, and there will be 10,000,000 bushels more sweet potatoes than last year, so that the department of agriculture officials say the "American soil has responded to save the allies in their crying need for food."

American Citizen soldiers whether located in cantonments of the national army, mobilization centres of the National Guard, or even in France with the expeditionary forces, may vote at the fall elections if their respective states establish voting machinery at the camps.

Building Inspector Preston has issued a permit to W. D. Haddock & Co. to erect a new daylight store for J. T. Mullin & Sons at the southwest corner Sixth and Market streets, Wilmington. The new structure will cost \$82,000 and will be four stories in height and of steel and brick construction.

There are, according to census figures, 232,250 colored people in Maryland, forming 18 per cent. of the total population. Twenty-nine per cent. of all persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the State are colored, and the number of farms cultivated by negroes increased 9 per cent. between 1900 and 1910.

Rev. Mr. Gaunt, of Claymont, is now in charge of the Coleman Clergy House at Rehoboth Beach.

A tea at Hillside Mills, the country estate of General T. Coleman duPont, netted the Red Cross \$525.

The Maryland State Tax Commission will make a tour of the State next week, the first stop to be Elkton, Monday.

The Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, Chestertown, has elected H. W. Vickers secretary.

Postal Inspector Plummer, of Wilmington, has received notice of his transfer to either Lynchburg or Petersburg, Va.

A seven foot shark, weighing fully 350 pounds, was caught in a seine at Kitt's Hammock by a crowd of Dover fishermen.

For the first three registration days for the special "wet" and "dry" election in Wilmington next fall 14,691 voters have registered.

Within a few hours after it was published in Wilmington that the army recruiting office would accept negroes for enlistment, 22 made application.

In an effort to increase the wheat yield next year in Sussex county, meetings of farmers with Delaware Agriculture College experts are to be held at several farms.

The Delaware Fish Oil Company sold its plant on Lewes Beach at public sale, Saturday, for \$19,000 bid by Albert W. Robinson, of Laurel, who is claimed to represent a syndicate.

J. F. Dooley, of Minneapolis, who has been installing heating plants in school houses in lower Delaware for several months, was killed at Cannon's, as he was crossing the tracks in an automobile. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Residents of Sussex county are to be greatly benefited by a move made by the County Commissioners at a meeting this week when County Engineer William E. Hawkins was authorized and directed to proceed with the installing of road markers at all of the principal cross roads in the county.

Owing to the prevalence of sharks at Bowers Beach, bathers are a little shy of going into the water. A farm wire pen where persons bathe in safety has consequently been erected in the bay by cottagers at South Bowers. One of the seines landed a shark recently that measured ten feet and one inch from tip to tip.

High bids submitted by several contractors at the meeting of the Levy Court Tuesday for building two sections of the Lincoln Highway, about eight miles in length, may postpone the work indefinitely. The bids averaged about \$30,000 a mile, and the highway eventually will cover 22 miles.

Scenes of patriotism were enacted at the Betsy Ross House, 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, recently, when the finishing touches were put on two immense American flags, one of which will be presented to French Ambassador Jusserand, who will in turn present it to President Poincaré, of France.

Actual experience in trench digging by soldiers of Company G and I located at the State armory in Dover was witnessed last week by many Dover citizens, when the soldiers were put at work digging a trench running from the State armory to St. Jones' River, some three or four hundred yards distant.

The Delaware troops, soon to leave for Anniston, Ala., will not cease to be Delawareans, although since midnight last Saturday, the regiment has been a unit of the national army and ceased to be under the authority of the State which gave it birth. The regiment will be identified as Delaware troops and as such will be known whether they are in training camp or on the firing line in France.

## How to Detect Liars.

The thumb, according to professional palmists, is an unerring index of the mind. If a person is trying to deceive you, he will invariably draw his thumb in towards the palm. On the other hand, if he is telling the truth, the thumb will be relaxed and point away from the palm.

## Not Yet Acquainted.

An overzealous Scotch host was one night trying to thrust just one more cup on his would-be departing guest. "Just another wee dram afore ye go," he said. "No, na, I'll tak nae mair. I'm in a new lodgin', and I'm no vera weel acquainted w' the stair."

## Natural Deduction.

"Father, are goats intelligent?" "I don't know, my child. What makes you ask that?" "Well, you told me that people that use their heads are intelligent, and goats use their heads an awful lot."

## Impressionability.

"Do you read the war news regularly?" "No," replied the excitable man. "When I read one day's war news I get so nervous I have to skip the next day's."

## His Excuse.

Owner—Here, what are you doing? Don't you know you're not allowed to take fish out of the water? Angler (three hours without a bite)—I'm not taking them out; I'm feeding them.

## ASTER

The aster is certainly one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. The great variety in its size, color, form, and season of blooming makes it a most satisfactory plant for supplying cut flowers. In fact, many of the improved sorts produce flowers equal in form and size to some of the better sorts of chrysanthemums. The range of color presented in this group is one of its chief merits. Strange as it may appear, the plant world is not very well supplied with blue flowers possessing characters which render them suited to domestic or commercial uses. In the aster, however, are found many shades of blue and purple and for this reason, if for no other, the aster should prove an attractive decorative plant. The habit of growth adapts the aster not only to close planting for cut bloom, but some forms are robust, tall-growing plants, well adapted for use in an herbaceous border where late bloom and careless effects are desired. The more compact-growing, large-flowered forms are most desirable for cut blooms, while the tall-growing, open types are most useful in wild gardens or for screens. The wild aster (aster



Aster.

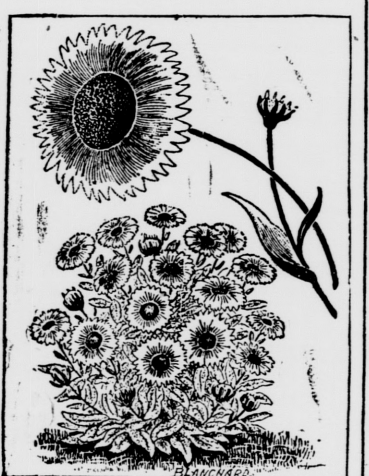
novae-angliae) is one of the most beautiful and most satisfactory of this latter class. The vigor and ease of culture of the aster are factors which contribute to its popularity.

Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October, when the flowers are seen at their best. For July and August bloom, seeds should be sown in March or April in a cold frame, spent hotbed, or in pots or boxes in a living room. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil and when the plants have three or four leaves transfer them to thumb pots or to other boxes, setting the plants about two inches apart each way. After all danger of frost is past transplant the plants so treated to their permanent home, where they should stand about 18 inches apart each way in well-prepared beds. Fresh manure or manure used in too large quantities sometimes proves injurious to asters. Only thoroughly composted manure mixed with the soil is safe for these plants. Small quantities of air-slaked lime, or of fresh wood ashes, stirred into the surface of the aster beds prove beneficial to the plants. When given plenty of water and rich, fine soil asters can be grown into beautiful pot plants.

In some localities and during some seasons the aster is seriously attacked by the so-called black potato beetle or blister beetle (epicauta pennsylvanica), an insect which feeds upon the partly developed buds, causing them to develop, if at all, into deformed, irregular blossoms. In such localities asters can be successfully grown under screens of mosquito netting or other thin cloth.

## GAILLARDIA

In the gaillardias are found both annual and perennial plants offering a wide selection of varieties and a profusion of bloom over a long period. The blooming period begins early and continues late in autumn. They are well adapted to mixed borders and are very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the



Gaillardia.

flowers well, and keep fresh as cut flowers for a long time when placed in water.

The annual gaillardias are all propagated readily from seeds sown in the open, but earlier flowers will be secured by sowing seeds in a hotbed and transplanting the plants to the open as soon as killing frosts have passed. In either case the blooming plants should not stand closer than 10 or 12 inches. They grow and bloom best when fully exposed to sun and air, and when planted on a fertile but light and well-drained soil.

In England the idle rich will now be forced to work. The war has upset that idyl of English thought and action, precedent, to such an extent, that for the time there will be no privileged classes in the general mobilization of industrial masses.

The treasury department in announcing a new issue of \$1 and \$2 greenbacks of Civil war days says it has found an enormous demand for such notes. True it is, indeed, that no individual can get enough.



## Your Appearance Depends a Great Deal Upon Your Tailor---

You must get a good tailor who can expertly make your clothes to measure and interpret the latest metropolitan styles.

We have all the latest fashions and the largest selection of cloths. Our prices are extremely reasonable.

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M. LESSIN

Middletown, Delaware.



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made with our sugar cured ham. You'll find it delicious. Our hams are cut from healthy young pigs and cured in the good old way with cane sugar and salt. The flesh is firm and tender and the flavor is excellent. Sandwiches made with such ham are a treat. Why not try one?

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## Delaware College

is the logical choice of every Delaware high school graduate who desires to fit himself to do his life work more effectively.

Courses: Engineering (Chemical, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical); Agriculture; Arts and Science (including Business Administration and Tractor Training)

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Equipment: New grounds and buildings costing over \$700,000; new laboratory and classroom facilities; large campus; one of the best athletic fields in the country.

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The lumber sold by us is the kind that grows old gracefully. It maintains its health and vigor throughout the years. Put down our address and telephone number and then write on the same page these words, "The best lumber at proper prices."

Short &amp; Walls Lumber Co.

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Hamilton Watches  
Jewelry  
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Try one of my Palm Beaches or Cool Clothes, the new light-weight fabrics and you will both look well and feel well. My prices are very reasonable. Repairing, pressing, dyeing, dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's clothing well done. A specialty of Cleaning Palm Beaches and White Flannel suits.

M. BERG,  
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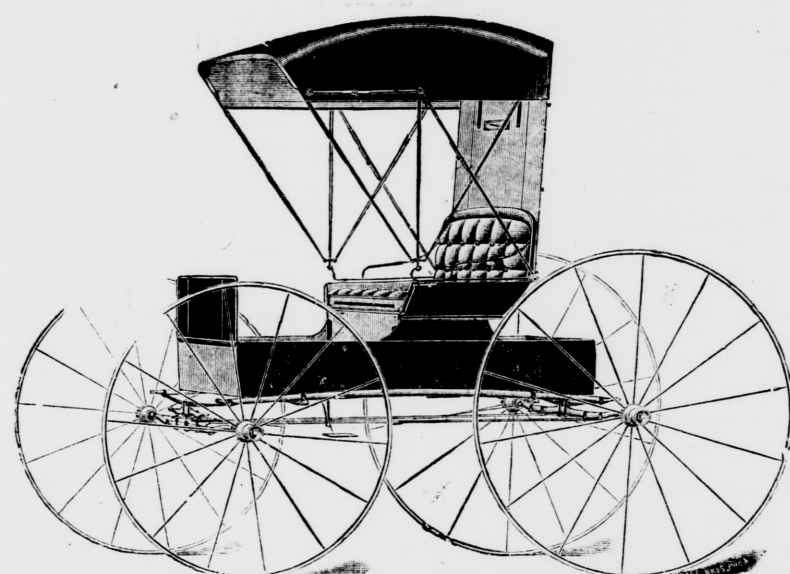
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Close to Beach, Steel Pier and all attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at \$3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains. Capacity 600.

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Farmers! I am buying Pigs and Brood Sows in large or small numbers. Write me, stating just what you have to offer. Highest cash prices paid.

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One Spear Cellar heater, pipes and ten registers complete, nearly good as new. Apply to

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-TO-

Rehoboth, Del.

Thursday, August 23

ROUND \$1.50 TRIP

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN

Leaves Middletown 7.36 A. M.

Returning, leaves Rehoboth 2.00 P. M.

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is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

TRANSCRIPT \$1.00



## WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved it otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work." — Mrs. NELLIE PHELPS, care of R. A. Rider, R.F.D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have had symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

The enthusiast who dives to the bottom of pleasure brings up more gravel than pearls.

Infections or inflammations of the Eyes, whether from external or internal causes, are promptly healed by the use of Roman Eye Balm at night upon retiring. Adv.

Deafening Applause. "I'm," meditated the manager, "So you claim to have every qualification of a first-class actor?" "Well," returned Jefferson Hamlet, "perhaps I ought to mention the fact that I am slightly deaf—the result of so much applause, you know."

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Groves' The Old Standard Groves' Tasteless Chilli Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

MONEY LENDER PITIED POOR Chinese Shylock in Manchuria Gave Annual Sum for Relief Work to Relieve His Conscience.

A wealthy Chinese money lender in Manchuria was recently convicted making false declaration regarding robberies of his caravans by Mongolian bandits. His conscience troubled him to such an extent that he offered to contribute an annual sum of \$750 for the relief of the poor, East and West says. This money was made the basis of a fund for feeding the helpless at Kungchuling.

Manchuria is terribly poor, despite the mineral and agricultural riches extracted from its soil and rocks, all of which products are shipped abroad. There are probably thousands of industrious natives unable, by unremitting toil, to earn more than a meager living. When to their natural difficulties are added the ravages of bandits and the evils of misgovernment, such as now prevails in many parts of China, abject poverty and starvation must be the lot of the people who, in the best of times, are only half fed.

God Won't Mind. Location — Nonsteam-heated residence in city on shore of fog-haunted Pacific. Outside dense fog rolling in from the ocean; wind howling. Time—Midsummer evening. Scene—Little Jackie, five years old, being put to bed by sister several years older. Youngster in his nightgown, shivering.

Sister Alice (considerately)—Jackie, you can kneel in bed and I will cover your shoulders with the blankets while you say your prayers. Jackie promptly springs into bed, and soon feeling quite comfortable, kneeling in supplication, he turns his head slightly toward his sister, with a whisper: "Alice, do you think this is fair?" — Los Angeles Times.

Lost in the Shuffle. "I was just wondering." "About what?" "Wondering what had become of the patriotic notion I had last April that I'd spend my vacation this summer helping some farmer to hoe."

## INSTANT POSTUM

as coffee's successor on the family table makes for better health and more comfort. Preferred by Thousands "There's a Reason"

## SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

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### THE COMPANY HOME.

The new soldier has been instructed as a member of a squad, but the company is the unit with which he will be permanently identified. He may be shifted from squad to squad as the strength of the company varies, but he will in all probability continue to be a member of the same company. Owing to the loose and tentative organization of the squad—that is, so far as individual members are concerned—real esprit de corps does not begin with the squad but with the company. Even when in camp and members of the same squad are tentmates, a change in the formation of the company may occur at any time which would throw the new soldier into a different squad.

The company is different. It is a fixed and continuous thing—a going concern, so to speak. It is the new soldier's military home, even on the march; or, to put it another way, it is his military class in the regiment, which corresponds to his military college. Toward other regiments he feels as he would toward a rival college.

The present regiment in the American army consists of 15 companies, authorized to have 100 men and three officers at peace strength, and 150 men and three officers at war strength. The three additional companies which go to make up the 15 are headquarters, supply and machine gun companies.

The captain is the commander of the company. There are two subordinate commissioned officers—the first and second lieutenant. These command platoons, and, as need arises, in order of rank take command of the company.

Although the war department is considering the organization of companies of 250 men, on the French plan, under the Hay bill the company at peace strength is constituted as follows: One captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, six sergeants, 11 corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic, 19 privates of the first class, and 56 privates of the second class—total, 103. For war strength there are added two sergeants, six corporals, one cook, one mechanic, nine privates (first class), and 31 privates (second class)—total, 153 men and officers.

A company is subdivided into platoons and squads. The number both of platoons and squads varies according to whether the company is at peace or war strength, or even below the authorized peace strength. Likewise, the strength of a squad may vary in order to extend the framework of the company, except that no squad may contain less than six men.

The company, then, is divided into two, three or four platoons, each consisting of not less than two nor more than four squads. In other words, at full war strength, there would be 16 squads, or 128 men, in the four platoons. The remainder besides the officers and sergeants are divided into squads and squads. The number both of platoons and squads varies according to whether the company is at peace or war strength, or even below the authorized peace strength. Likewise, the strength of a squad may vary in order to extend the framework of the company, except that no squad may contain less than six men.

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The sergeants of whom there may be 11 at war strength, will be found to be of more importance in the company than the corporals, who have no authority except over the men of his immediate squad. Sergeants are not only in charge of two squads when so grouped, but may be placed in command of a platoon. In a company of four platoons, two platoons at least must be commanded by sergeants. The new soldier will find that the sergeant is the normal medium between the non-commissioned man and the officer, and that sergeants are the supervisors of all company affairs which relate exclusively to enlisted men.

### FORMING THE COMPANY.

The company in line is formed in double rank. The tallest men are placed on the right and the others are arranged, so far as it is practicable, in order of height. The company is formed at the sounding of the "assembly" on the bugle. The first sergeant takes position six paces in front of where the center of the company is to be. The first sergeant next in command to the second lieutenant, is the only non-commissioned officer who wears a saber. As he takes position, he draws his saber and commands, "FALL IN."

The right guide of the company, who is usually a senior sergeant, thereupon places himself on the spot where the right of the company is to rest. This is abreast of the center of the company, which is itself six paces back from the point where the first sergeant has taken position. The squads then form in their proper places to the left, successively, of the right guide. Squads, like individuals, are graduated in height. The falling in is superintended by the other sergeants, who then take their posts.

Following the "report," or roll call, and "inspection arms," conducted by the first sergeant, if the company has been formed by squads, the first sergeant salutes the captain and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for," or gives the name of the unauthorized absentee, and, without command, takes his post.

If the company has not been formed by squads, the first sergeant effects the division by the command, "COUNT OFF." At this, the squads successively count off as in the school of the squad.

### Something New.

Here, at last, is something new under the sun, a lecture upon "The Similarity Between the English and Chinese Tongues," read at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai. From 4,000 Chinese words, which he has compared with a like number of similar English words, the United States lecturer selected a number of examples to uphold his belief. For instance, he compared the translated Chinese words with the English, Ho with home; Hu with house;

But when by this process the position of No. 4 in the front rank of a squad is established, the corporal assumes it, exchanging whatever man it is necessary to displace.

The captain, in advance of receiving the report of the first sergeant, places himself 12 paces in front of the center of the first sergeant, and then draws his saber. The lieutenants, taking their posts behind the company, to the rear of the right and left guides, when the first sergeant has reported, draw their sabers with the captain.

The alignments of the company are executed as prescribed in the school of the squad. The guide, however, is established instead of being the flank file. The rear-rank man of the flank file keeps his head and eyes to the front and covers his file leader.

The company executes the "halt, rests, facing, steps and marching, manual of arms, loadings and firings, takes intervals and distances and assembles, increases and diminishes intervals, resumes attention, oblique, resumes the direct march and preserves alignments," as set forth in the school of the soldier and the school of the squad. The difference is that the word "company" is substituted in commands for "squad."

The practical value of the instruction and training which the new soldier receives in the school of the squad now begins to dawn upon him.

### THE COMPANY AND "SQUADS RIGHT."

As soon as the company has formed and starts to march in close-order drill, the new soldier will find himself putting into application more and more of what he has learned in squad drill. This will be intelligent application, too, for he will now be able to see what it is all about. Previously, it was necessary for him to learn certain movements in the squad as a unit, for he would be impossible to explain to a company movement which is based upon a collective squad movement, unless the squad movement itself were first comprehended. The parts of the machine must be perfected separately, and then, as he has before observed, be fitted together.

If the company is marching in line, and hence forward on a company front, probably the first command which the captain would give is, "Squads right (left) MARCH!" The purpose of this command would be twofold. In the first place, it would change the direction of the march by diverting it squarely off to the right. In the second place, it would form the company into a column of squads—that is, four men abreast, in place of the company line. This is a far more flexible front, and one more easily handled in marching.

The movement itself is executed precisely as in "squad right (left)," as already described in the school of the squad. The new soldier would do well to return and refresh his recollections of the details.

As a practical illustration of what has taken place following the command "squads right," imagine that the company is marching on an armory drill floor. It is in line—that is, company front—and is advancing up the left side of the hall. As it approaches the wall at the end of the drill floor, it is necessary for the captain to change the direction of the company—otherwise, the men would be compelled to march head on into the wall. He wishes to send them along the end of the room, and in this he now has but one choice of direction—to the right. So he gives the command, "Squads right," and the line immediately swings into a column of squads, moving straight off to the right.

Assume that, while in column of squads and half way across the end of the drill hall, the captain desires to return to the company front again, either for the purpose of halting or in order to advance across the drill floor in the direction opposite to that originally described. He would give the command, "Squads right," once more, and this would execute the movement as required.

Being in line, at a halt, if the captain wishes to throw the company into a column of squads, he gives the command, "Squads right, MARCH; company front, HALT!" This movement is executed in the same way as with an individual squad in line.

By this time—if not before—the new soldier will have observed that squads in the company are as a row of state-room doors on a steamboat. The difference is that they swing as if moved with a single lever. At one time they stand open at right angles, thereby forming a column of squads, and at another time they are closed and form the line, or company front. And the importance of the fixed pivot (on which "squads right (left)" is always executed) is to insure that the squads will fit as exactly when they swing in and out as the hypothetical row of doors.

### The Value of Human Milk.

The value of mother's milk to the nation was expressed by an eminent London physician in a recent speech at the London Mansion house. Human milk, he said, was priceless, but some notion might be formed of its economic value if we regarded it as if it were cows' milk, its most common substitute. In the year before the war 881,890 infants were born in England and Wales. The mothers of these infants should have yielded, on an average, two pints of milk a day for a lactation period of nine months, which would amount to 220,945 gallons a day, worth about 35 cents a gallon, more than \$80,000 a day, and over \$30,000,000 a year.

Min with man; Chou with child; Chi with she, and many more. In each case the sound of the words was strikingly similar. He took a number of Anglo-Saxon words and compared them with Chinese words meaning the same thing. An example is the earliest English word for island, ait; in the Shanghai dialect the word for island is transliterated ai.

The first airship made a successful flight in 1901, and the first airplane four years later.

## HOMEJELLY MAKING

Fruits That Are Best Suited for This Delicious Product.

### PECTIN IS PRIME ELEMENT

Amount of Sugar Can Be Determined by the Alcohol Test—Mistakes to Be Avoided by the Housewife.

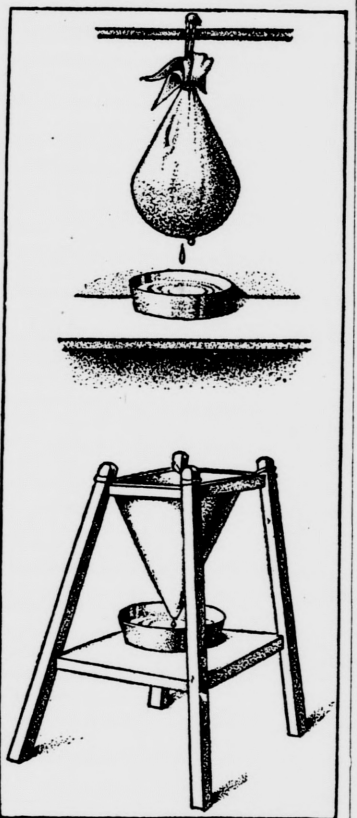
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good jelly should be bright, of good color, and clear. When removed from the glass it should retain the shape of the mold. Good jelly can be cut with a distinct cleavage, retaining the angles where cut. It should sparkle and be tender enough to quiver without breaking.

**Fruit for Jelly Making.**—The juice from certain fruits, such as grape, apple, crabapple, orange, kumquat and currant, is better suited for making a natural fruit jelly than juices from other fruits. The juices from these fruits contain the properties necessary for jelly making. The best fruits for jelly making contain pectin and acid. Pectin, the fundamental jelly-making substance, does not exist in some fruits in sufficient amount to make jelly without the addition of pectin from some other source. The peach, strawberry and cherry are examples of fruits which contain acid but are lacking in pectin. Pear, guava and quince contain pectin but are deficient in acid.

**Extracting the Juice.**—Wash such fruit as berries, grapes and currants in running water and add one cupful of water for each pound of fruit. For apples, quinces, guavas and such hard fruits, wash, slice and add three cupfuls water to each pound of fruit. The fruit should be cooked until tender, a small quantity of water being added to help extract the juice. The fruit juice will flow more freely when heated than when cold, and the cooking develops the pectin. As soon as the fruit is tender the liquid should be squeezed through a cheesecloth and then be allowed to drip, without pressure through a flannel jelly bag (illustrated).

**Quantity of Juice to Cook.**—The quantity of juice to be cooked at one time will depend upon the size of the



A Drip or Drain Bag for Use in Jelly Making (Above) and a Jelly Bag With Rack (Below).

vessel and the methods of heating available. The capacity of the vessel used should be four times as great as the volume of juice to be cooked. If the attempt is made to cook a large quantity of juice at one time over a slow flame, there will be a loss of color and a decrease in the yield, partly due to the destruction of the pectin.

**When to Add Sugar.**—When the proportion of sugar to juice has been determined, measure the fruit juice and place over the fire to cook. When the juice begins to boil, add the sugar immediately and stir until the sugar is dissolved. By adding the sugar when the juice begins to boil, more time is given for the inversion of the sugar by the acids of the fruit and there is less danger of crystallization.

**Cooking the Jelly.**—After the sugar has dissolved, the cooking should be as rapid as possible. Finished jelly can be obtained more quickly by rapid cooking. Long cooking will tend to darken the product and destroy the pectin, which will cause the finished jelly to be less firm.

### THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The population of Uruguay is 1,378,808.

Wisconsin has barred tramps from the state.

A town of cement buildings is being constructed in Montana.

The co-operative warehouse is gaining in popularity in the South.

The Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifle is of the 1891 pattern. It is rather slow, discharging only 15 rounds of shot a minute.

The most important of the true bees are the honey bees and the bumble bee. Next to these are the cuckoo bee, carpenter bee and the Mason, leaf-cutting and potter bees.

Pure water, according to Lord Rayleigh, is greenish blue, while pure air is blue, because, according to Newton's dictum, the molecules of the air are sufficiently large to reflect blue rays.

The honey bee was introduced into North America in the seventeenth century, but not into South America until 1845. There was none west of the Mississippi before 1797 and none in California before 1850.

Since no definite temperature can be given for the finished jelly, the most convenient means of determining when it is finished is to test it with a spoon or paddle. Dip a spoon or wooden paddle in the boiling mass. Remove and cool by moving it back and forth for a few seconds and then allow the jelly to drop from it. As long as there is sirup present it will run or drop from the spoon. When the jellying point is reached, it will break from the spoon in flakes or sheets. When this jelly stage is reached, remove from the fire immediately and skim. Skimming at this point saves waste.

**Filling Glasses.**—After skimming the jelly, pour at once into hot sterilized glasses and set aside to cool.

**Cooling and Sealing.**—Cool as rapidly as possible, avoiding dust which will give contamination with mold. When the jelly is cold cover it with melted paraffin. By running a pointed stick around the edge of the glass while the paraffin is still hot a better seal can be obtained.

**Storing.**—Jelly should be stored in a cool, dark, dry place. If jelly is stored for a long period of time, it will deteriorate in texture, color and flavor.

**Mistakes to Avoid.**—Soft Jelly.—Jellies sometimes are sirupy because more sugar has been used than the fruit juices require or because boiling after the addition of sugar was not continued long enough to drive off excessive water.

**Tough Jelly.**—Jelly is tough or stringy because too small an amount of sugar was used for the quantity of fruit juice taken or because the boiling was continued after the jellying point had been reached.

**Crystals in Jelly.**—Crystals appear throughout the jelly because of an excess of sugar. When sugar is boiled with an acid for a sufficient length of time, it is changed into a form which does not crystallize. Crystals are found in jelly sometimes because the jelly is boiled too great a concentration before the addition of sugar, or in boiling the sirup splatters on the side of the pan, dries, and in pouring the finished product these crystals are carried into the glasses of jelly, and in that way the jelly becomes seeded with crystals.

**Cloudy Jelly.**—This may be due to having cooked the fruit too long before straining off the juice or to not having used sufficient care in straining the juice. Sometimes it is noticed in apple and crabapple jelly that although it is clear when first made, the jelly becomes cloudy after a time.

### JELLIES FROM PECTIN.

Pectin, the essential jelly-making substance, may be extracted from fruits rich in it, and this concentrated product used with the juices of fruits deficient in pectin, for the making of excellent jellies.

**Apple Pectin.**—One pound apple pulp (or skins and cores), juice of one lemon, four pounds water. Boil for half to three-quarters hour, press the juice through a cloth bag, then allow this juice to drain without pressure through a heavy flannel or hair-cloth jelly bag. This juice when cold should be tested with alcohol to determine the proportion of sugar to add to a volume of juice. Pectin can be bottled, processed for 15 minutes in a water bath at boiling, and kept until needed for jelly making.

**Orange Pectin.**—Cut or scrape the yellow rind from the peel of the orange, the white portion remaining being passed through the food chopper and weighed. For each pound of this prepared peel add two pounds of water and four tablespoonsful of lemon juice, mix thoroughly, and allow to stand 15 minutes. Then add two pounds water, boil ten minutes, let stand overnight. Next morning boil ten minutes, allow to cool, press to remove juice and then drain juice through a flannel bag. If not desired for immediate use, bottle and process as for apple pectin.

**Mint and Orange (or Apple) Pectin Jelly.**—One pint concentrated orange (or apple) pectin juice, one pound sugar, two drops oil of peppermint, two drops green vegetable coloring. Bring the orange or apple pectin juice to boiling, add sugar and boil rapidly until the jellying point is reached. At this point two drops of green vegetable coloring matter is added, together with two drops of oil of peppermint. Stir thoroughly, and pour while hot into clean, sterilized jelly glasses.

**Strawberry and Orange (or Apple) Pectin Jelly.**—One-half pint concentrated orange (or apple) pectin, one-half pound sugar, one-half pint strawberry juice. Mix orange (or apple) pectin juice and the strawberry juice, bring to a boil and add sugar. Continue boiling until the jellying point is reached. Pour immediately into hot sterilized jelly glasses and skim. When cold, pour hot paraffin over the jelly.

**Pineapple and Orange (or Apple) Pectin Jelly.**—Add one pint orange (or apple) pectin juice to one pint pineapple juice which has been boiled for ten minutes, add one pound sugar and continue boiling until the jellying point is reached. Pour immediately into hot sterilized jelly glasses and skim. When cold, pour hot paraffin over the jelly.

The world's normal yield of the six great cereals ranges from 16,000,000,000 to 19,000,000,000 bushels.

The Indians who know the bee only as introduced by the white settlers call it the "white man's fly."

One of the latest inventions is a sort of halter that keeps a sleeper's mouth closed and thus prevents snoring.

A number of leading American railroads are at present conducting a publicity campaign which has for its object the warning of the public not to trespass on railroad tracks.

Hygiene is being taught to the less civilized natives of the Philippines with motion pictures.

A man living near Saugus, Cal., has discovered the tooth of a gigantic creature that roamed through the marshes of southern California several thousand years ago.

Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, was one of the great men of the Indian race. He was a half-breed whose English name was George Guess. His father was a white man and his mother a full-blooded Indian woman.

**Imitating the Prodigal.**  
A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift.  
"Love," said he, "I am like the prodigal son; I shall reform by and by."  
"I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I shall arise and go to my father."

**Worth While Knowing.**  
During the peach season children are often in danger of swallowing the peach stones and choking on them. An old remedy tried by our mothers and grandmothers is to pour into the child's mouth the unbroken white of an egg and the stone will slide down with it.

**Off Morally.**  
An old Scottish woman wished to sell a hen to a neighbor.  
"Please tell me," the neighbor said, "is she a together a guid bird? Has she nae faults, nae faults at all?"  
"Aweel, Margot," the other old woman admitted, "she has got one fault. She will lay on the Lord's day."—Boston Evening Transcript.

**Prove What Swap-Root Will Do For You**  
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample swap-root bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

## Honest Advertising

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher honestly advertised, honestly placed before the public, and from which he honestly expects to receive his reward.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year when the higher than Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is more agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to J. P. JAFFRAY, Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Canadian Government Agent

### METROPOLIS OF THE WILDS

Spokane, City of a Hundred and Fifty Thousand People, Has Good Trout Fishing Within Limits.

A city of a hundred and fifty thousand people that has good trout fishing within its city limits and Indians living in their teepees a mile and a half away is something that you cannot grasp unless you know the West. And even if you do, Spokane would strike you as something of a surprise. It looks as though it had been built yesterday in what was a virgin wilderness the day before—and yet made complete with street cars and electric lights and everything that you could find in a New England town, except, perhaps, the cultured atmosphere.

The Spokaneites do not miss the cultured atmosphere. If you asked about it they would probably tell you that they prefer the smell of the pines. For they are an outdoors-living crew. A citizen of Spokane may attend a board of directors' meeting in the heart of the city at 10 a. m. and at 4 p. m. he may be hunting bear. The mountains crowd right down upon the city and there are fifty lakes within a radius of a hundred miles.

Spokane, like Rome, was not built in a day, but it was set up at a rate that makes all of those old saws about how long it takes to do things look hollow and meaningless. It was only in 1878 that the Indians got their first decisive defeat in this region and the first locomotive arrived in 1881. By 1890 they had something of a town started, but it was wiped out by fire that year.

The real growth began when the river was turned into electric power, 170,000 horse. From this giant dynamo electricity reaches out through the canyons to hundreds of mines, driving the power trains into the bowels of the mountains, bringing wealth to the city, which sits like a spider at the center of its mighty web or current.

### His Wife Liked Him.

"My wife," said a defendant to the magistrate in the court of domestic relations in New York, "doesn't like me." "Ah, but she does," answered the magistrate. "That's the curious fact of the matter, she actually does like you." "Well, even that doesn't cheer me up any," answered the burdened white man. "I took her for better or for worse, and believe me, I know what I got."

Did He Get the Handout?  
Housewife—Shall I have to ask my husband to come?

Hobo—Lady, if I was married to a peach like you, you'd have to ask me to stay away.—Judge.

**"OUR GROCER TOLD ME"**  
—Bobby  
After folks taste Post Toasties they don't like common corn flakes

## TRY A MEDICINE THAT PROVES ITS VALUE

During the entire period of time that I have been handling Dr. Kilmer's Swap-Root I have never heard a single complaint. My customers are generally pleased with results obtained and speak words of praise for the merits of the preparation.

Very truly yours,  
GILL COMPANY, Druggist,  
Per Julian J. Gill,  
Sept. 20, 1916. Starkville, Miss.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swap-Root Will Do For You  
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample swap-root bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Never argue with a man who talks loud. You couldn't convince him in a thousand years.

## Every Woman Wants

**Paxtine**

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches, vaginal catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years.

A healing wash for sore throat, catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid to call. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

WATSON K. COLLIERSON, Washington, D.C. Book Free. High class references. Also made.

**Lung Trouble?**



## TOWNSEND

Miss Gladys Pillott is visiting her cousin, Rev. Earl Shockley and wife, at Sherwood, Md.

Raymond Watts and family, of Wilmington, are visiting his parents, George Watts and family.

Mrs. Addie Morris, of Wilmington, is the guest of her son, Frank Morris and family, near town.

L. L. Maloney and family, W. Hart Scott and Mrs. W. A. Scott spent Sunday at Betterton, Md.

Mrs. George M. D. Hart and Mrs. Edward Daniels and son spent Tuesday with Frank Morris and wife.

W. Harmon Reynolds and family spent Sunday in Atlantic City and were visitors in Wilmington Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Liembier and sons, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with Elijah Carey and family.

Mrs. Gilbert Hayden returned home from Medico Chi Hospital last Friday. Her condition is rapidly improving.

Mrs. Wells and granddaughter, Pearl Wells are guests of Mrs. Wells' daughter, Mrs. William Whal and family.

Sutler King and Miss Naomi Shockley, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Albert Watts and family in Cecilton.

Richard Hodgson and wife visited their daughter, Mrs. Carleton McSorley and family in Wilmington on Tuesday.

Samuel Townsend, of Ashley, and John Townsend, spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents, John Townsend and family.

D. B. Jones and wife, Mrs. Sallie E. Watts and Joseph Jones and daughter spent Sunday with James Watts and family in Cecilton, Md.

Mrs. Walter Finley and daughter, Sarah, of Washington, are spending some time with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter E. Hart and family.

Charles Larimore and family, of Philadelphia, after spending some time with her parents here, are guests of his parents in Seaford this week.

Miss Mable Harmon, who has been visiting friends in Philadelphia, is spending this week at her aunt's, Mrs. James Money, near Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Woodall Cochran, who underwent a surgical operation for appendicitis last week, is getting along nicely at Medico Chi Hospital, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sallie Denney visited her brother, George Denney, at Red Lion on Friday, and spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Mrs. Cain, in Delaware City.

James Webster and sister entertained on Monday, Captain Davis, wife and daughter, of Collingswood, N. J., Miss Esther Quillian, of Goldsboro, and Miss Maggie Jefferson, of Milford.

Mrs. Rawlins and daughter, after spending the summer months with her parents, Rev. Warren Burr and wife, have returned to their home in New York, accompanied by Miss Norma Hart.

Last Saturday a family reunion was held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Ginn, it being her 70th birthday. The day was pleasantly spent by all the guests present who were: Mr. George Ginn and family, Walter Ginn and family, of Middletown; James Ginn and family, of Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. Margaret Webb and daughter, of Odessa; Miss Blanche West, of Odessa; Miss Lydia Cotter, of Tacony, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Thornley, of Sassafras, Md.; and Mrs. Thornley, of Somerton, Pa.

## TRUSTING ONE ANOTHER

"I would rather feel that my friends knew they could trust me than be the possessor of millions," said a woman the other day, speaking to a friend who had gone to her for advice. Unfortunately, there are some of us who do not entirely agree with her; unfortunately, too, there are others who, while we might say that we do, would not realize what we were saying; but, luckily, there are a few of us who would agree and who would mean what we said, says Charleston News Courier. The reason for this disagreement is to be found in the fact that we do not all appreciate the value of other men's faith in us, nor how far-reaching in its effects such a faith is. We are for the most part content with believing in ourselves, arguing, perhaps, that as long as we keep that faith it is immaterial whether others believe in us or not. Self-faith, however, as sturdy and flourishing a plant as it may seem to be, is in danger of withering and decaying if left to itself. It must be tended and cared for to make it come to its best growth, and such attention is found largely in the things we do to make ourselves worthy of the trust of others. If we depend entirely upon our faith in ourselves to make others place their faith in us also we shall be disappointed, because while a certain degree of faith in self is essential to our well-being, too much of it is likely to make us self-centered and self-important.

The possibilities of the motor tractor on farms in Scotland have been demonstrated in Midlothian, Forfar, Elgin, and other counties during the last few months. These exhibition tests, which have been encouraged by the board of agriculture of Scotland, the Highland Agricultural society, and the agricultural colleges, have been uniformly satisfactory in plowing. Under fair conditions a 24-horse power machine operated by two men turned over three furrows ten inches wide and seven inches deep at the rate of an acre an hour. When used to drive threshing mills, crushers, cutters, etc., and for hauling purposes, also, the tractors have made an excellent record, with the result that farmers are keenly interested in the types of these machines that are designed with a view to their easy manipulation.

## WHAT THE CITY GIVES BACK

Those Who Return Home to Stay Are Often Nothing but Empty Shells.

We who knew him in the days before the city swallowed him up (that was 40 years ago) had forgotten all about him until the other day, when the morning train rolled in and we stood ready to help unload the coffin and then to follow it to the place on the hill prepared for him, Tom Bodine writes in the Paris (Mo.) Mercury. Every now and then someone like him comes home to stay, and it is the same story so far as we who remain are concerned. Not until the train comes to a standstill and the baggage car door thrown open do we remember—and sometimes it is poignant. When the city took him he was young, and, though bearing a grievous burden, he went hopefully. When the city gave him back to us he was an old man broken by many griefs, and desolation looked up from the dead face, whereon the majesty of the final peace more often sits enthroned.

What the city takes and what it gives back are always different. Sometimes it steals them in folly and returns dead wrecks, whereon we look and read an ancient regret for things that might have been better—and perhaps in the end, happier. Again it swallows them up in the vortex of the great unceasing, pitiless economic struggle, and, having sapped brain, body and soul, returns to us the empty shell that once housed our friend. That is what it did to him.

Are not some fated to be bound to the wheel and others to walk in the glad places, and at the end of the dolorous way is not there heavenly compensation? Perhaps, but somehow down deep in our hearts will continue the bitterness of an ancient revolt because of empty and joyless lives, the deep resentment because of that blind fatality, which even through love, wrecks human aspirations and makes of life an unending tragedy.

## RELICS OF FIRST CENTURY

Portraits of Christ and the Apostles Dug Up From the Ruins of Antioch.

Portraits of Christ and the apostles which, it is believed, may be authentic, are on an old chalice dug up from the ruins of Antioch and now in the possession of a firm of art dealers in this city, it became known last night.

The chalice, according to the dealers, came directly to them from the hands of the excavators in 1910. It can be dated with certainty to the second half of the first century A. D., says Dr. Gustavus A. Eissen, the archaeologist, who is now in this country, and who has made a preliminary report upon it in the American Journal of Archaeology.

It was found by Arabs digging a well in Antioch, Syria. At the depth of many meters they came upon underground chambers, one of which contained the treasure.

It is probable, say experts, that the chalice is a replica of the cathedral erected in Antioch by Constantine the Great after his removal of the capital of his empire to Constantinople.

This Antioch church was intended to be the center of Christian worship in the East, and remained standing until the year 526, when, during an assemblage of 250,000 Christians, the city was leveled by an earthquake so disastrous that one building could not be distinguished from another among the ruins.—New York Times.

## Saved by Bullet.

It is better to be born lucky than rich, they say, and no doubt a certain policeman of Acton, Ill., will sanction the sentiment. He was one of a squad sent recently to arrest two desperate criminals who had been located hiding in a boarding house.

When cornered, one of the men at bay pressed the muzzle of his revolver against the policeman's abdomen and pulled the trigger twice.

The first bullet rammed in the barrel about an inch from the cylinder. This effectively barred the pathway of the second shot, the force of which tore a strip from the barrel an inch long through which the bullet escaped, thus destroying the usefulness of the weapon.—Popular Science Monthly.

## NOTICE!

I, CHARLES DEVALINGER, owner and occupant of the house known as the National Hotel, situated at Middletown, in School District No. 60, 60-1-2 and 94, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly. In such cases made and provided do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Session of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County on Monday, the 17th day of September A. D. 1917, being the next term of said Court for a license for said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said School District, at least six of whom are substantial freeholders of said School District, recommend the said application.

Gen. W. Price, Benj. Boyles, Corbit Vinyard, John P. Cochran, Jr., J. I. Parsons, C. R. Uhler, C. P. Cochran, S. M. Rosenberg, F. J. Pennington, Geo. M. Wilson, Geo. H. Johnson, Geo. W. Johnson, Wm. Morris, James J. Walker, Joseph Gary, Oscar A. Husefelt, CHARLES DEVALINGER.

Middletown, Del., Aug. 17, 1917.

## Owen T. Chance

Contracting

## HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

## Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at:

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood September 10th, 24th, November 10 24th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT

Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

## Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING, MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1917 From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1917 From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1917 From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,

Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

## APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL. EVERY SATURDAY. During AUGUST 1917. From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,

Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred.

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

## St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN. THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1917 From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN EVERY SATURDAY. DURING AUGUST 1917 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT LEE SPARKS OFFICE, IN ODESSA WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1917 From 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,

Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

# 50 Fine Pianos

## for SALE during the next TEN DAYS or while they last.

### At one-half or less than the original price.

Cash or Easy Payments if desired. Although slightly used these instruments are in fine condition and a rare opportunity to own a good piano at a small price.

Every house worthy of the name of Home should have a Piano.

The following are a few of the many:

\$4.50 Lester	\$90
\$350 Winthrop	\$110
\$260 Jacob Brothers	\$150
\$400 Jacob Brothers	\$175
\$550 Steinway	\$185
\$450 Weber	\$200
\$550 Mathushek	\$225

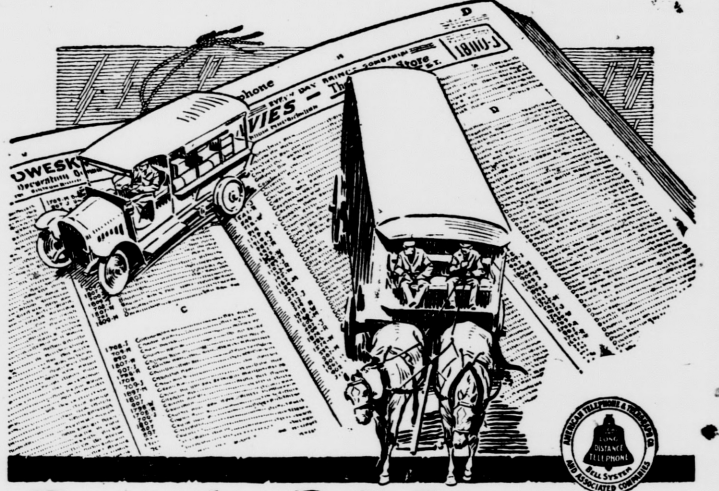
## G. W. HUVER CO.

1031-33 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Mr. Coll will be in Middletown next week, leave word at the Transcript office.

VICTROLAS & RECORDS

PIANOS & PLAYERS



## From the Bell Directory

In the advertisements of your telephone directory you can find the service or the goods you want.

Have you learned—as have thousands of others—that the easiest, the quickest and the surest way to find out where to buy anything from an automobile to a cake of soap is to look in the "Index of Advertisers" in the Bell Telephone Directory?

That's where everyone looks!

The Diamond State Telephone Company  
E. P. Bardo, District Manager  
Wilmington, Del.

## SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Aids Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, South east Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1917, At 10 O'clock, A. M., the following described Real estate, viz:

All those certain parcels or parcels of land situated in Brandywine hundred, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: No. 1. Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Wooddale avenue extended, at the distance of one hundred and twelve feet six inches northeasterly from the northwesterly side of thirty-first street; thence northwesterly parallel with thirty-first street one hundred feet to a corner; thence by two lines drawn at right angles with thirty-first and parallel with Wooddale avenue extended, one from the place of beginning and the other from the last mentioned corner feet more or less to where said two lines would intersect the northwesterly boundary line of this lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Sarah E. Bott, deceased mortgagor and Sarah E. Bott, t. and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 16, 1917.

The Half Sole Tires are guaranteed to run

3,000 MILES

B. F. Gallagher  
Middletown, Del.

agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receive orders from automobile owners.

The Transcript, \$1.00

## The Farm Tractor Service Co.

which started business August 10th, 1917, has completed the following contracts for plowing:

- At Dan Cochran's farm, Mt. Pleasant, 50 acres.
- At Walter H. Shriver's farm, Warwick, 26 acres.
- At Jefferson B. Foard's farm, Churchtown, 14.3 acres.
- At John Bingnear's farm, Middletown, 15.5 acres.
- At John R. Butler's farm, Summit, 5.25 acres.
- At Richard B. Merritt's farm, Warwick, 14.3 acres.

Our four tractors are working on the following contracts to-day, August 17th, 1917:

- At Elijah Bendler's farm, Mt. Pleasant, 25 acres.
- At Eugene Minner's farm, Middletown, 6 acres.
- At Victor Cole's farm, the Levels, 31 acres.
- At Richard B. Merritt's farm, Warwick, 25 acres.
- At Charles Carpenter's farm, Warwick, 29 acres.

Our capacity is 100 acres per day. Telephone, or drop us a postal, telling your wants.

### FARM TRACTOR SERVICE Co.

(MIDDLETOWN UNIT)  
Middletown, Delaware.  
Edwin S. Goodnow, President.

Where our tractors go on THAT farm sound agricultural policies are pursued.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY, Secretary and Treasurer

## Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

\$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

## For Sale!

FARQUAR TRACTION ENGINE

20 Horse Power in good condition. Owner has no further use for engine. ALFRED McDOWELL, Marshallton, Del.